



Security Council

Distr.: General
13 June 2017

Original: Russian

**Letter dated 2 June 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence on observance of the ceasefire regime in the Syrian Arab Republic for the period 31 May-2 June 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) P. Illichev
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the letter dated 2 June 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

**Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of
Defence on observance of the ceasefire regime (31 May 2017)**

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported 12 incidents of gunfire in the following governorates: three in Damascus, two in Dar'a, two in Ladhikiyah, four in Hama and one in Qunaytirah.

The Turkish representative office has reported 11 violations in the following governorates: four in Damascus, four in Dar'a and three in Hama.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the terrorist groups Nusra Front and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out five humanitarian operations in Aleppo city, delivering 1.2 tons of food parcels to the local population.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo was 1.2 tons.

Humanitarian aid was provided to 600 people.

In total, 1,288 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

During the humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours, Russian field medics provided medical assistance to 133 people.

One United Nations humanitarian operation was carried out. The Russian airline Abakan Air parachuted a total of 21 tons of humanitarian cargo near to the city of Dayr-al-Zawr.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, four ceasefire agreements have been signed with Abu-Habbah, Ruffah, Mu'aysirunah and Tawil al-Shaykh in Idlib governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,534.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime have continued with armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 219.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence on observance of the ceasefire regime (1 June 2017)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported 14 incidents of gunfire in the following governorates: five in Damascus, two in Dar'a, two in Ladhqiyyah and five in Hama.

The Turkish representative office has reported 12 violations in the following governorates: three in Damascus, four in Dar'a, three in Homs and two in Aleppo.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the terrorist groups Nusrah Front and ISIL.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out four humanitarian operations:

The delivery of 3.6 tons of drinking water to the local population in Aleppo governorate;

The delivery of 1.3 tons of food parcels to Ladhqiyyah governorate.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo was 4.9 tons.

Humanitarian aid was provided to 1,546 people.

In total, 1,292 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

During the humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours, Russian field medics provided medical assistance to 330 people.

One United Nations humanitarian operation was carried out. The Russian airline Abakan Air parachuted a total of 21 tons of humanitarian cargo near to the city of Dayr-al-Zawr.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, one ceasefire agreement has been signed with Ayn al-Thawrah in Qunaytirah governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,535.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime have continued with armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 219.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence on observance of the ceasefire regime (2 June 2017)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported 11 incidents of gunfire in the following governorates: four in Damascus, one in Dar'a, five in Hama and one in Qunaytirah.

The Turkish representative office has reported 10 violations in the following governorates: three in Aleppo, two in Damascus, four in Dar'a and one in Hama.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the terrorist groups Nusrah Front and ISIL.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out seven humanitarian operations:

The delivery of 1.1 tons of food products to the local population in Aleppo governorate;

The delivery of 0.4 tons of food products to Damascus city;

The delivery of 2.6 tons of food parcels to the local population in Homs city.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo was 4.1 tons.

Humanitarian aid was provided to 1,306 people.

In total, 1,299 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

During the humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours, Russian field medics provided medical assistance to 71 people.

One United Nations humanitarian operation was carried out: the Russian airline Abakan Air parachuted a total of 21 tons of humanitarian cargo (food products) near to the city of Dayr-al-Zawr.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, no ceasefire agreements have been signed with populated areas.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process remains unchanged at 1,535.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime have continued with armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 219.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
6 June 2017
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 4 June 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On Friday evening, 2 June 2017, the forces of the illegitimate so-called international coalition led by the United States of America committed yet another horrific crime in Raqqah city when coalition aircraft bombed the six-storey Jamili Building. The attack killed more than 43 civilians, the majority of whom were children and women, and injured several others, and caused significant damage to the building.

On 3 June 2017, the illegitimate coalition led by Washington issued an official statement in which it acknowledged that at least 484 civilians had been killed in recent days in raids that its aircraft had carried out in Syria and Iraq. It is now well known that the forces of that illegitimate coalition have committed many war crimes against Syrian and Iraqi civilians, and that the actual number of victims is far greater than figures cited in the statements issued by the command of that illegitimate coalition. It is neither right nor acceptable that the illegitimate coalition should refer to the victims as collateral damage, because all information indicates that coalition air raids have been precise and carefully planned, and that they have been carried out by the most modern aircraft the illegitimate coalition uses in its military operations.

The human and material losses caused by the attacks of that coalition are in no way different or less severe than those caused by the crimes against innocent Syrian civilians committed by the terrorist organization Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). What is more, the aircraft of that illegitimate coalition have also been targeting infrastructure, including bridges, oil and gas wells, dams, electrical power plants, water stations and public and private buildings in the Syrian Arab Republic.

By observing and tallying the catastrophic effects of the criminal raids carried out by the aircraft of the illegitimate coalition, one can discern its true aims and see, beyond any doubt, that its actions are not at all consistent with its proclaimed war against ISIL. Anyone who wishes to fight ISIL would not attack civilians and infrastructure, or Syrian Arab Army forces. Yet, on 17 September 2016, coalition aircraft attacked a Syrian Arab Army position in Jabal Thurdah, Dayr al-Zawr governorate, and on 18 May 2017, they attacked Syrian Arab Army forces that were fighting the terrorist organization ISIL in the Tanf area along the border between Syria and Iraq.



The Syrian Arab Republic once again condemns the killing of civilians and the destruction of Syrian infrastructure committed by that illegitimate coalition, and calls on the States members of that illegitimate coalition to desist from violating international law and halt their aggression against the sovereignty and independence of Syria. All relevant Security Council resolutions have stressed the need for all States to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The true aims of the illegitimate coalition have been revealed, and they have nothing to do with the war against either ISIL or terrorism. It is certain that its aim is to debilitate Syria, prolong the crisis, undermine the ability of the Syrian army to combat terrorism and impede efforts to arrive at a political solution to the Syrian crisis.

The Syrian Arab Republic once more calls on the Security Council to condemn the violations committed by the illegitimate coalition, in particular its repeated aggressions against Syrian women and children. It also urges the States Members of the United Nations to pay no heed to the claims made by representatives of coalition Governments, who have been systematically turning the facts upside down at Security Council meetings and in other forums, in order to cover up the crimes of their shameful coalition, which does nothing but kill innocent civilians and destroy their sources of livelihood.

It is no longer possible to remain silent in the face of the massacres being committed incessantly by the aircraft of the illegitimate coalition. Those massacres contradict the claims made by coalition member States, which assert that they respect international humanitarian law, human rights laws and principles, and the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if these identical letters could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Louay Falouh
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i

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**Security Council**

Distr.: General
7 June 2017

Original: English

**Identical letters dated 5 June 2017 from the Permanent
Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations is pleased to transmit herewith a statement confirming the full support of the Government of Yemen for the recent proposals and ideas presented by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khaled H. Alyemany
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



**Annex to the identical letters dated 5 June 2017 from the
Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

[Original: Arabic]

**Statement issued by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of
Yemen to the United Nations New York**

The Government of the Republic of Yemen commends the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed, to assist the Government in alleviating the Yemeni people's suffering. The latter has reached unprecedented levels owing to the war, famine and epidemics caused by the Houthi militia in alliance with the former President. The situation calls to mind the triangle of ignorance, poverty and disease that was inflicted on our people under the despotic, theocratic Imamate.

The Yemeni Government reiterates that it is open to all the proposals and ideas that the Special Envoy proposed to the Yemeni Government during his meeting with His Excellency President Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi on 11 May 2017 in order to prevent the shedding of Yemeni lives, restore Government legitimacy and realize security and stability in accordance with the three points of reference, namely the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and its implementing mechanism, the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and the Security Council resolutions concerning Yemen, particularly resolution 2216 (2015).

The Yemeni Government confirms that it fully supports the proposals and ideas put forward by the Special Envoy. It is fully prepared to discuss details of the proposed arrangements. These would provide for the militias to withdraw from the province of Hudaydah in accordance with the peace consultations that took place under United Nations auspices in Kuwait last year and were approved by the Yemeni Government. The arrangements would also establish a technical committee of economic and financial experts, which would help the Government to, firstly, find an appropriate and swift mechanism to pay salaries to the administrative employees of the Government and, secondly, manage revenues in areas under insurrectionist control in order to provide the necessary liquidity to cover those expenses.

The Yemeni Government takes this opportunity to reiterate that it is committed to peace and rejects violence. It calls on the international community, the members of the Security Council and the group of 18 countries sponsoring the political process in Yemen to prevail on the coup forces to engage promptly and earnestly in discussing the proposals and reaching an agreement that would put Yemen and its people at the forefront of a process to end the tragedy of the coup.

3 June 2017

**S/2017/
477**



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
7 June 2017
English
Original: Arabic

**General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 34
The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council
Seventy-second year**

**Identical letters dated 25 May 2017 from the Permanent
Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of April 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nawaf Salam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



**Annex to the identical letters dated 25 May 2017 from the
Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

Land violations committed in April 2017

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
6 April	1000	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at the Shaykh Abbad position opposite the town of Hula, members of an Israeli enemy patrol pointed a machine gun and the cannon of a Merkava tank at Lebanese civilians on the Lebanese side.
11 April	1945 2015	Opposite the town of Abbasiyah-Ghajar, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles inspected the barbed wire fence and directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory.
14 April	1127 1200	Opposite the town of Yarun near point W420A, the Israeli enemy pointed the cannon of a Merkava tank at an Observer Group Lebanon patrol stationed inside Lebanese territory.
24 April	1000	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Alma al-Sha'b, a wheeled bulldozer and two Israeli enemy trench-diggers crossed the technical fence, without violating the Blue Line and worked on the road between points B11 and B13. At 1025 hours, Israeli enemy soldiers pointed their personal weapons at a Lebanese Army patrol, and one of them cocked his weapon at members of the patrol. The work ended at 1715 hours, and the vehicles and soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory.
	1922	On the outskirts of the town of Hula, while three Lebanese civilians were taking a walk and taking photographs opposite the Shaykh Abbad position, an Israeli enemy soldier threw stones at them from that position, without injury. The civilians subsequently left in the direction of the town of Hula.
25 April	0830	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Alma al-Sha'b, a wheeled bulldozer and two Israeli enemy trench-diggers crossed the technical fence without violating the Blue Line and worked on the road between points B11 and B13. They were escorted by enemy soldiers. The work ended at 1650 hours and the soldiers and vehicles left in the direction of occupied territory.
26 April	0915 1000	Several explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	2040 2110	Several explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
27 April	0900 2030	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms in the vicinity of Jabal al-Shahal, the Israeli enemy cut a dirt road towards the Radar outpost using three trench diggers escorted by two Merkava tanks.
	1320	Outside of the town of Shab'a, in the vicinity of Jabal al-Shahal, while the herder Mahir Hamdan was herding a herd of goats, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising nine soldiers crossed the line of withdrawal (the Blue

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
6 April	1000	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at the Shaykh Abbad position opposite the town of Hula, members of an Israeli enemy patrol pointed a machine gun and the cannon of a Merkava tank at Lebanese civilians on the Lebanese side. Line that demarcates area with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim) and attempted unsuccessfully to abduct the aforementioned herder. They took approximate 50 goats with them back into occupied territory. At 1930 hours, the Israeli enemy returned the aforementioned herd of goats.
	2145	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the Kafr Killa-Udaysah highway, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising four soldiers inspected the technical fence. They pointed and cocked their weapons at members of a Lebanese Army patrol and shouted derogatory language.

Sea violations committed in April 2017

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
3 April	1000	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011 for a 17-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 130 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
4 April ¹	1257	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a period of one hour and 25-minutes, and proceeded on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
6 April	1115	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding some 280 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1122	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), for a period of one hour and three minutes, proceeding some 685 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1145	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), for a 40-minute period, proceeding some 685 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. Together with the previously mentioned launch, it repositioned the "seventh buoy", which had moved from its location on a previous date. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
	1200	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 15-minute period, proceeding some 129 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
17 April	0423	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding some some 260 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0523 hours, it violated the boundary again for a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 275 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
18 April	0510	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0515	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 185 metres. A crew member directed foul language over a loudspeaker in Arabic at a Lebanese fishing vessel located inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0558	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres. One of its crew directed foul language over a loudspeaker in Arabic at a Lebanese fishing vessel located inside Lebanese territorial waters, and released two explosive charges into occupied Palestinian waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0605	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0624	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 314 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0633	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
19 April	1214	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 29-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 240 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
23 April	2035	From its position in Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 30 seconds.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
25 April	0514	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
26 April	0456	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 225 metres. It directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a twenty-second period and broadcast over a loudspeaker in Hebrew. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0540	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding some 410 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0612	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeding some 315 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. It sounded warning sirens for a one-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
27 April	0400	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a one-minute period and broadcast over loudspeakers.
	0410	
	0819	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding some 150 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0910	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch opened fire with medium military weapons in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters.
	0920	
	1920	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, proceeding some 170 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
28 April	0445	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, proceeding some 148 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0614 hours, it violated the boundary again, for an 11-minute period, proceeding some 389 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0725 hours, it violated the boundary again, for a two-minute period, proceeding some 200 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. It sounded warning sirens and threatened a Lebanese fishing

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
		vessel. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
30 April	0030	From its position in Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period.
	0235	From its position in Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a one-minute period.
	0400	From its position in Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a 10-minute period, and broadcast over loudspeakers from the aforementioned position.
	0432	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 353 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0440	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period. One of its crew broadcast over loudspeakers and threw a percussion bomb inside Palestinian territorial waters.
	0445	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 148 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0455	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare opposite the "third buoy". One of its crew broadcast over loudspeakers in Arabic and directed foul language towards a Lebanese fishing vessel located inside Lebanese territorial waters.
	0458	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 22-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 463 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0500	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare opposite the "fourth buoy". One of its crew broadcast over loudspeakers in Arabic.
	0522	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare opposite the "fifth buoy". One of its crew broadcast over loudspeakers in Arabic.
	0536	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare opposite the "fifth buoy". One of its crew broadcast over loudspeakers in Arabic.
	0720	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, inside occupied Palestinian waters, the crew of an
	0725	Israeli enemy military launch fired into the air.

Air violations committed in April 2017

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
3 April	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0920 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
4 April	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, Iqlim al-Kharrub, Beirut and its suburbs, Kasrawan and Ba'abda, before leaving at 1440 hours over Naqurah.
	1220	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They left at 1230 hours over the sea west of Tripoli in the direction of Turkey.
6 April	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the North before leaving at 1810 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and the South before leaving at 1645 hours over the Shab'a Farms.
	1045	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0100 hours on 7 April over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2140 hours over the Shab'a Farms.
7 April	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1835 hours over Naqurah.
	1320	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1835 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1505	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Akkar and Hirmil before leaving at 1955 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
8 April	1930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, Iqlim al-Kharrub, Beirut and Ba'abda, before leaving at 2240 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
9 April	1900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2330 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
10 April	0530	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1735 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda, Aliyah and the Shuf before leaving at 1750 hours over Rumaysh.
	1525	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1940 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
11 April	0020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0600 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1320 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda, Riyaq and Zahlah before leaving at 1420 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 April	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
17 April	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 2355 hours over Kafr Killa.
18 April	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2310 hours over Naqurah.
	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1630 hours over Kafr Killa.
19 April	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1415 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1345 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1425	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1530 hours over Naqurah.
	1930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub, Beirut and Ba'abda, before leaving at 2340 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
	2255	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0700 hours on 20 April over Rumaysh.
20 April	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and Ba'bda before leaving at 1650 hours over Naqurah.
	0735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1125 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1610 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1320	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Akkar before leaving at 1920 hours over Kafr Killa.
21 April	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1815 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled the Shuf, Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1500 hours over Rumaysh.
22 April	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled the South before leaving at 1500 hours over Rumaysh.
	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1440 hours over Naqurah.
23 April	0120	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0740 hours over Rumaysh.
	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2135	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0710 hours on 24 April over Alma al-Sha'b.
24 April	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Jubayl, Kasrawan, the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1445 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and Ba'abda before leaving at 1610 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
	0725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled the South before leaving at 1520 hours over Rumaysh.
	1525	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1815 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
25 April	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1505 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0530 hours on 26 April over Rumaysh.
	0940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1320 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1235	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1325 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2120	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0700 hours on 26 April over Rumaysh.
	2130	Two Israeli enemy helicopters violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over the Shab'a Farms before leaving at 2155 hours in the direction of occupied territory.
26 April	0725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2040 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0520 hours on 27 April over Alma al-Sha'b.
27 April	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1505 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1215	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over the sea off Shikka.
	2120	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0035 hours on 28 April over Alma al-Sha'b.
28 April	0940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 2025 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
29 April	1305	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2340 hours over Kafr Killa.
30 April	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1635 hours over Naqurah.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
6 June 2017

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali**I. Introduction**

1. By its resolution 2295 (2016), the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2017 and requested me to report on a quarterly basis on its implementation, focusing on progress in taking forward the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali (see S/2015/364 and Add.1) and the efforts of MINUSMA to support it.

II. Major political developments**A. Implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali**

2. The signatory parties to the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali continued to take important steps to implement some of the key interim measures of the Agreement, with the support of the international mediation team. The conférence d'entente nationale (conference for national harmony), which was held in Bamako from 27 March 2 April 2017, brought together more than 1,000 Malian stakeholders, including opposition parties, signatory armed groups and women and youth representatives. The conference resulted in a set of recommendations, which will inform the charter for peace, unity and national reconciliation envisaged in the Agreement. These recommendations include, inter alia, the need to address governance and security issues, especially in the central regions, cultural diversity, the lack of inclusiveness in the political process and socioeconomic issues, as well as the need to fully implement the Agreement. The Coordination des mouvements de l'Azawad (CMA) rejected the conclusion that the term "Azawad" remained a sociocultural and symbolic reality but carried no political status. A special commission in charge of drafting the charter was set up on 3 May and is expected to submit a draft to President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita by 20 June. Of the 53 members of the commission, only six are women, despite the substantial participation of women in the conference. MINUSMA contributed to the organization of the conference, including through its good offices to facilitate the attendance of CMA and the provision of technical and logistical support. The Mission used its public information tools, especially Radio Mikado, to ensure that the conference could be followed by Malians across the country. It also strongly promoted the participation of women with funding from the Peacebuilding Fund.



3. The Agreement Monitoring Committee continued to meet monthly and followed up on the conclusions of its high-level meeting held on 10 February. The activation of a consultation framework chaired by the High Representative of the President and the appointment of an independent observer are still pending. At the meeting held on 2 May, the Committee approved the terms of reference for the independent observer and established a commission led by the High Representative of the African Union for Mali and the Sahel, Pierre Buyoya, to propose candidates. At the same meeting, the Government announced the extension of the mandate of the interim authorities beyond 20 June to honour the minimum duration of six-months that they were established for. It also stated that all institutional and operational requirements had been met to launch mixed patrols in Kidal and Timbuktu by the end of April, for which CMA and the Platform coalition of armed groups had submitted their lists of participating combatants. CMA committed itself to vacating the camp of the Malian armed forces in Kidal to allow for the construction of a camp for mixed patrols.
4. The last two interim authorities to be established were created in Taoudenni and Timbuktu on 20 April, after a series of negotiations facilitated by the international mediation team and MINUSMA. Further to the occupation of checkpoints of the Malian armed forces by the Mouvement arabe de l'Azawad (MAA) in the outskirts of Timbuktu on 5 March, MINUSMA issued a statement the following day condemning the ceasefire violation. The subsequent reinforcement of the Mission's presence in Timbuktu to protect the population eventually led to the withdrawal of MAA in late March. On 20 April, the Congrès pour la justice dans l'Azawad, another group that opposed the establishment of the interim authority in Timbuktu, vacated a checkpoint located west of the city, which it had occupied since 3 March. However, the fact that the effective operationalization of the interim authorities has yet to be achieved limits their ability to govern and provide basic social services. In Taoudenni, tensions persisted between the Government and other members of the interim authority. The mixed patrols in Kidal and Timbuktu decided on by the Committee on 2 May were not in place by the end of April. With help from the Trust Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali, MINUSMA and partners provided training on administrative functions to the members of the five interim authorities. On 24 April, the Peacebuilding Fund approved a project aimed at strengthening the capacity of the transitional councils of Ménaka and Taoudenni regions.
5. Despite the establishment of the interim authorities, the presence of State officials in northern and central Mali decreased, primarily because of persistent insecurity. As of 26 May, 34 per cent of State officials were present in those regions, which represents a decrease of 4 per cent compared with the previous reporting period. The Governors of Kidal and Taoudenni have not yet joined their duty stations. The percentage of judicial officers stayed the same in the northern regions, at about 33 per cent, as well as in the Mopti region, at 75 per cent.
6. The Government continued its efforts to integrate combatants into its armed forces. On 3 April, it requested technical and logistical assistance from MINUSMA to initiate a special programme for cantonment; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, as well as the integration of the 529 members of the Operational Coordination Mechanism in Gao from CMA, the Platform and some splinter groups. The programme is expected to be replicated at the cantonment site in Fafa, in the Gao region, with a view to extending it progressively to other sites. Once the integration modalities are finalized by the Government, MINUSMA will support the vetting of combatants before they are integrated into the Malian armed forces.
7. On 13 April, in support of the Government, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of MINUSMA, Mr. Mahamat Saleh Annadif,

convened a meeting of the MINUSMA strategic committee for security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration with the diplomatic community in Bamako. Participants in that meeting stressed that a national strategy for security sector reform was needed to guide the implementation of the defence and security provisions of the Agreement. MINUSMA continued to support capacity-building among the members of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, the Commission on Integration and the National Council for Security Sector Reform.

8. MINUSMA military observers and the mixed monitoring and verification team conducted investigations into allegations of ceasefire violations. They concluded that the Groupe d'autodéfense des Touaregs Imghad et leurs alliés (GATIA) and the Mouvement pour le salut de l'Azawad (MSA) had violated the ceasefire by looting the town of Tiderme, Ménaka region, on 10 February. They also confirmed that the ambush by GATIA of Ganda Izo combatants in the Ansongo area, Gao region, on 22 April, which resulted in one Ganda Izo combatant being injured, constituted a ceasefire violation. The clash between the Coordination des mouvements et forces patriotiques de résistance 2 and GATIA in the proximity of Arbichi, Timbuktu region, on 2 May, which resulted in the deaths of four combatants of the Coordination and one GATIA combatant, was confirmed as a ceasefire violation. The Technical Commission on Security recommended on 23 March that the Agreement Monitoring Committee consider imposing sanctions against those who had attacked the checkpoints of the Malian armed forces near Timbuktu on 5 March. The Committee has yet to discuss this issue.

9. Further to the killing of a GATIA commander by unidentified individuals in Ménaka on 17 March, the Malian defence and security forces, GATIA and MSA established local security arrangements in Ménaka on 31 March, outside the framework of the Agreement. They conducted tripartite patrols and the armed groups established checkpoints around the town.

10. Annex I to the present report contains an assessment of progress made towards the achievement of benchmarks against indicators since the issuance of the report of 30 December 2016 (S/2016/1137), in accordance with resolution 2295 (2016).

B. Other political developments

11. On 8 April, Mr. Abdoulaye Idrissa Maiga of the ruling party, le Rassemblement pour le Mali, who had served as Minister of Defence and Veterans' Affairs and as campaign manager for the President, became the fourth Prime Minister under President Keita. A new cabinet was announced on 11 April, comprising 35 ministers, including eight women, eight members from the northern regions and seven members from the Mopti region. Members of opposition parties and CMA were not represented. On 20 April, the opposition party, the Union pour la république et la démocratie, requested the Supreme Court to invalidate the decree on ministerial nominations as it had failed to meet the 30 per cent quota for the representation of women stipulated in Act No. 2015-052 of 18 December 2015.

12. Following the adoption of the bill on the revision of the Constitution by the Council of Ministers on 10 March, the National Assembly Law Commission began consultations with political and civil society actors on the draft constitution. The bill proposed to strengthen the powers of the President over the Prime Minister and the Parliament. It also suggested maintaining the President's control over the judiciary, despite the recommendation by the Committee of Experts to ensure its independence. In line with the provisions of the Agreement, the bill included the creation of a senate as a second parliamentary chamber. However, there was no

mention of the integration of traditional authorities, women and youth into the High Council of Communities, the reform of which was envisaged by the Agreement to increase inclusivity. The Government has not clarified how the proposed revisions to the Constitution will reflect the institutional reforms corresponding to the recommendations of the conference d'entente nationale, including more attention devoted to the regions.

13. The Government has updated the electoral rolls in preparation for the forthcoming district, regional, legislative and presidential elections, municipal by-elections and constitutional referendum. Owing to the delay in convening the electoral college, however, district elections and municipal by-elections scheduled to be held on 28 May were postponed to a date yet to be established. MINUSMA provided training on the new electoral law to more than 300 potential women candidates in eight regions. Following the Government's request to the United Nations to renew its electoral assistance through the electoral cycle of 2017-2019, an electoral needs assessment mission was deployed in Mali from 17 to 28 April. The mission recommended revising the mandate of MINUSMA to include technical assistance and extend the good offices of the Special Representative to the electoral process, as well as establishing a new basket fund aimed at pooling funding from the international community in support of the 2017-2018 elections. On 21 April, President Keita announced his intention to run for a second term in the election scheduled for July 2018.

14. Discontent among civil servants with their employment conditions, including concerns for their safety, continued, with strikes by health workers, teachers, magistrates and clerks. The strike by university professors nationwide began on 20 March and ended mid-May, causing demonstrations by students calling for the resumption of classes. All public primary and secondary schools in Mali were closed during a 10-day strike by teachers' unions in April.

C. Regional developments

15. On 13 April, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union endorsed the strategic concept of operations for the joint force of the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5 Sahel) and authorized the deployment of the joint force with the strength of up to 5,000 personnel for an initial period of 12 months renewable. The concept of operations envisages the operating areas to be initially along the borders of member States of the G5 Sahel and, at a later stage, throughout the member States' territories. The Peace and Security Council urged the Security Council to adopt a resolution approving the deployment of the joint force and authorizing the Secretary-General to identify options for providing sustainable and predictable financial, logistical and technical support to the joint force, including through MINUSMA. The Secretary-General conveyed this request to the Security Council on 15 May for its consideration.

III. Major security developments

16. The security situation in northern and central Mali remained volatile. Attacks against Malian, French and MINUSMA forces and signatory armed groups persisted, as did targeted attacks against civilians in the central regions. On 28 April, the National Assembly extended the state of emergency for an additional period of six months, that is until 31 October, owing to the persistent insecurity in the northern and central regions. MINUSMA maintained a robust posture to protect

civilians and continued to provide operational and logistical support, as well as training, to the Malian defence and security forces.

A. Asymmetric and other attacks

17. Violent extremists and terrorist elements have conducted 105 attacks against the Malian defence and security forces, 76 against MINUSMA and 20 against the French forces since June 2016, compared with 84, 66 and 15 attacks, respectively, during the previous mandate period. In total, 131 members of the Malian defence and security forces were killed and 176 injured in attacks, compared with 49 killed and 33 injured in the previous mandate period. There has been a 42 per cent increase in attacks against Malian defence and security forces in the Mopti and Ségou regions. The main *modus operandi* continued to be the use of improvised explosive devices, mortars and rockets as well as complex attacks. While efforts by MINUSMA to mitigate security threats, such as measures to counter improvised explosive device attacks, contributed to a decrease in casualties among peacekeepers, the Malian defence and security forces have been increasingly targeted in the central and southern regions by terrorist groups. Eight peacekeepers were killed and 64 injured, compared with 28 killed and 89 injured in the previous mandate period. Two French soldiers were killed and 11 injured, while 3 were killed and 16 injured in the previous mandate period. Among the signatory armed groups, 78 combatants have been killed and 78 injured since June 2016, compared with 18 killed and 5 injured during the previous mandate period.

18. On 4 April, the leader of the terrorist group known as the Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims, Iyad ag Ghaly, reiterated his intention to continue to fight the national and international armed forces. The attacks claimed by that group included:

(a) An attack with small firearms against a convoy of the Malian armed forces that had struck an explosive device approximately 45 km south of Nampala, Ségou region, on 2 May, which killed nine soldiers and seriously injured five others;

(b) A mortar attack against the MINUSMA camp in Timbuktu on 3 May, which killed one peacekeeper and injured eight others inside the camp;

(c) An attack against a convoy of the Malian armed forces that had stopped because of the explosion of a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device in Almoustarat, Gao region, on 7 May, which killed 7 soldiers and injured 17 others;

(d) Another mortar attack in Timbuktu on 15 May, which injured three members of the Malian defence and security forces and four peacekeepers.

19. Security incidents in the border areas also continued. On 28 March, in the Mopti region, near the border with Burkina Faso, unidentified individuals attacked a gendarmerie post in Bouklessi, killing two gendarmes. On 5 April, unidentified assailants launched a complex attack against the French forces in the Foulseré forest in the Mopti region, near the border with Burkina Faso, killing one soldier and injuring two others. On 6 and 15 April, in the Ségou region, unidentified individuals attacked the gendarmerie posts in Belenitieni and Téné, respectively, both close to the border with Burkina Faso. The Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims claimed responsibility for the attack of 15 April.

20. In coordination with the French forces, the Malian armed forces conducted seven counter-terrorism and other security operations, *inter alia*, in and around Gao, Sévaré in the Mopti region, along the Anéfit-Tessalit axis in the Kidal region, and along the border with Burkina Faso. In March and April, the Burkina Faso, Malian and French forces conducted joint counter-terrorism operations between the south of

the Douentza-Hombori-Gossi axis and the border with Burkina Faso in the Mopti region.

B. Protection of civilians

21. In the central regions, targeted attacks against civilians persisted in a context of a weak presence of State authority. Intimidation of school officials by armed individuals demanding that strict religious ideology be followed continued to be reported.

22. Clashes between the Dozo self-defence group and suspected radical elements in several locations in the Mopti and Ségou regions on 22 March resulted in 10 individuals being killed and 14 injured. In March, MINUSMA organized workshops on conflict resolution mechanisms for the local land commissions in the Mopti region to help to address land issues. Dozo leaders convened a meeting in Ténenkou, Mopti region, on 21 April to facilitate reconciliation with the Fulani community. Further to the adoption of the multidimensional strategy for the central regions by the Government in February, a regional consultation aimed at discussing insecurity in the Mopti and Ségou regions was held in Mopti on 3 and 4 May. Participants included ministers, regional and local authorities, and religious, community and civil society leaders. They presented a series of recommendations to the Malian authorities, including the need to increase the presence of the State, improve governance, stop the spread of radical ideology and support intra- and intercommunal dialogue.

23. In April, the Commission of Inquiry established by the Government on 2 March to investigate violence affecting civilians in the district of Macina, Ségou region, on 11 and 12 February, which had resulted in at least 20 civilians being killed and 18 others injured, identified suspected perpetrators. Fifteen persons were arrested, including for murder, criminal conspiracy and illegal possession of weapons. The judge in Macina originally seized of the matter relinquished jurisdiction owing to concerns for his own security and the authorities have requested the designation of another judge.

24. In three separate explosive hazard incidents in March and April in the Kidal region, two civilians were killed and five others injured. In April and May, three cases of killing and maiming of children, owing to crossfire and the explosion of unexploded ordnances, were reported in Tessit, Kidal region, and Douentza and Youwarou, Mopti region. On 25 April, a 14-year-old boy sustained several gunshot wounds during an attack on a gendarmerie post in the Youwarou district, Mopti region.

25. MINUSMA maintained a robust posture to protect civilians, including through coordinated operations with the Malian armed forces, police and gendarmerie, as well as the French forces. The Mission carried out a total of 2,172 independent and coordinated operations during the reporting period. It continued to patrol key population centres in northern and central Mali and Bamako, as well as the border area with Burkina Faso, through 1,434 medium-range and long-range military and police patrols.

C. Support to the Malian defence and security forces

26. MINUSMA continued to provide training and operational and logistical support to the Malian armed forces, including in the areas of surveillance and reconnaissance, intelligence sharing, air support and medical evacuation. The Trust

Fund in Support of Peace and Security in Mali supported the security reinforcement of six checkpoints of the Malian armed forces in the Timbuktu region, two of which were handed over to the armed forces. MINUSMA trained 93 Malian defence and security forces personnel on the mitigation of explosive threats and assisted with the training of Malian explosive threat mitigation teams in the northern and central regions. Preparations to hand over the MINUSMA camp in Léré, Timbuktu region, to the Malian armed forces continued. The Mission continued to ensure compliance with the United Nations Due Diligence Policy on Human Rights by the Malian authorities and pursued the effective implementation of mitigating measures, as necessary.

27. MINUSMA continued to explore the need for further support to the Malian armed forces, including through ongoing discussions on a memorandum of understanding, to enable them to achieve the highest levels of operational capability. The memorandum is expected to serve as a basis to enhance mutual cooperation between MINUSMA and the Malian armed forces by means of coordinated operations, mentoring, medical evacuation, transportation, light operational logistical support, such as rations, tents and fuel, as well as strengthened information sharing and the handing over of MINUSMA camps, among other initiatives.

28. MINUSMA continued to provide assistance to the Malian police, gendarmerie, national guard and civil protection authorities with capacity-building, operational and infrastructure support. During the reporting period, MINUSMA provided training on, inter alia, organized crime and terrorism to 413 Malian police officers from Bamako, Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu, including 29 women. From 3 to 28 April, in Bamako and Gao, MINUSMA and partners trained 28 Malian police officers on community-oriented policing. MINUSMA trained 103 prison guards, including eight women, from prisons around the country, as part of its ongoing support to the justice system and to improve prison security.

IV. Human rights situation

29. The human rights situation remained of concern. MINUSMA documented 66 cases of human rights violations and abuses, involving 115 victims, compared with 74 cases and 204 victims in the previous reporting period. The cases included 4 instances of extrajudicial execution, 1 of enforced disappearance, 7 of ill-treatment and 31 of unlawful detention. Members of the Malian defence and security forces continued to be among the main alleged perpetrators, accounting for 43 violations, while signatory armed groups were allegedly responsible for 11 cases. A total of five members of the Operational Coordination Mechanism allegedly attempted to rob civilians on 2 April and 2 May, resulting in the deaths of one civilian and one member of the Mechanism. MINUSMA is engaging the Mechanism to take appropriate action. In the Mopti and Ségou regions, MINUSMA documented five cases of alleged human rights violations perpetrated by the Malian defence and security forces mostly during counter-terrorism operations.

30. MINUSMA documented one confirmed and two alleged cases of conflict-related sexual violence. On 16 April, unidentified armed men kidnapped 10 girls and raped one of them in Alfao, Timbuktu region, before freeing them the following day. The two allegations involved on-duty soldiers of the Malian armed forces and two teenage girls in the Mopti region in February. The Malian authorities have not opened an investigation.

31. Malian authorities arrested 150 individuals in relation to the conflict, including 130 on terrorism-related charges, 19 of whom were released. Among the

130 individuals arrested, 7 claimed to have been ill-treated, while 21 were detained by the gendarmerie without an arrest warrant. As at 26 May, 350 conflict-related detainees, including 289 held on terrorism charges and three minors, remained in detention by State institutions. CMA and the Platform illegally detained at least 13 individuals, all of them in relation to law enforcement-related matters in areas under their control. The total number of detainees held by signatory armed groups was at least 22 civilians and six combatants from opposing signatory armed groups, including those detained during previous periods.

32. MINUSMA continued to assist the Government to take steps towards reconciliation and combating impunity. In April, the Mission shared 78 new cases of human rights violations with the Ministry of Human Rights and State Reform for review and follow-up. Since 3 January, when the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission began taking statements, the Commission has compiled a total of 3,447 statements from victims. MINUSMA provided capacity-building training to the Commission's personnel in, inter alia, the factual verification of cases. The Commission is expected to examine the alleged human rights violations before identifying witnesses who could testify at hearings.

V. Humanitarian situation

33. Given the limited presence of State authorities and limited development gains in central and northern Mali, humanitarian actors continued to play an essential role in meeting the basic needs of vulnerable people. Humanitarian access in central and northern Mali continued to be challenging. A total of 27 security incidents involving humanitarian actors were registered, compared with 15 cases in the previous reporting period.

34. A total of 3.8 million people suffer from food insecurity in Mali, owing mainly to localized floods, drought and increased insecurity. During the first semester of 2017, the United Nations provided food rations and cash-based transfers to 109,450 vulnerable people. Across Mali, the nutritional status of children and women of reproductive age remained a major concern, with 115,000 pregnant or lactating women requiring nutrition assistance and 620,000 children under 5 years of age suffering from acute malnutrition. The United Nations continued to assist the Government to ensure the availability of life-saving malnutrition treatment to children and provided supplementary feeding to children and pregnant and lactating women.

35. Since the previous report (S/2017/271), an additional 65 schools have been closed, bringing the number to 501 (and up from 296 in May 2016), of a total of 4,872 schools in the Gao, Ménaka, Mopti, Ségou and Timbuktu regions, with 150,000 children out of school because of insecurity. The Mopti region has been particularly affected, with 266 schools closed.

36. About 1.2 million people had limited access to clean water and sanitation, a majority of whom are located in the northern and central regions. Water supply construction and rehabilitation works are ongoing in the Gao and Mopti regions and, in the first quarter of 2017, the United Nations provided access to safe water to more than 24,000 people in the Gao, Mopti and Timbuktu regions.

37. Localized displacements continued to occur owing to violence in the central regions, increasing the number of internally displaced persons from some 45,800 to approximately 59,000. The number of Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and the Niger rose from some 141,500 to approximately 143,600.

38. Humanitarian funding continued to be inadequate to meet current needs and provide life-saving assistance to the 1.36 million people targeted in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan. As at 26 May, only 14 per cent of the \$293 million required had been received.

VI. Economic development and cultural preservation

39. The finalization of the development strategy for the northern regions and the operationalization of the sustainable development fund were still pending. The ability of the interim authorities and regional development agencies to deliver peace dividends to the population in the north remained constrained by the limited presence of the State and insecurity. Of an estimated €605 million for the northern regions pledged at the International Conference for the Economic Recovery and Development of Mali held in October 2015, approximately half (€303 million) has been committed through the national emergency response plan for the northern regions for the period 2015-2017. The Government has separately invested €26 million in the rehabilitation of public buildings. Through 14 new projects, including quick-impact projects, the Mission supported income-generation among women and disabled persons in Guidara, Gao region, and Kidal; rehabilitated and equipped the community health centre in Etenber, Kidal region; improved the water supply system in four villages in Kati, Koulikoro region; and, assisted with the reopening of schools in various locations in the Gao region.

40. On 30 April, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization completed the restoration of the three mosques designated as world heritage in Timbuktu, while the rehabilitation of three ancient manuscript libraries was completed on 17 May.

VII. Deployment of the Mission

A. Military

41. The force level of up to 13,289 military personnel authorized in resolution 2295 (2016) comprised 40 military observers, 486 staff officers and 12,763 contingent personnel. As at 26 May, 10,919 personnel had been deployed, or 82 per cent of the authorized strength. Women account for 2 per cent of the military personnel.

42. Significant gaps remained in the military capabilities of MINUSMA, hindering the Mission's efforts to implement its mandated tasks in one of the most hostile environments for peacekeeping. The shortage of 88 armoured personnel carriers remained a major obstacle to its operations, despite arduous efforts to obtain them. On average, three armoured personnel carriers were temporarily unusable every week owing to damages incurred in security incidents. The Mission continues to require two helicopter units, one attack helicopter unit for Kidal and one medium utility helicopter unit for Timbuktu; an intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance company for Kidal; airfield support units for Gao and Timbuktu; and an explosive ordnance disposal company for Timbuktu. The long-awaited combat convoy battalion is scheduled to begin deploying with two companies in July. The deployment of the quick reaction force is now expected to begin in July. Insufficient contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment capabilities of some infantry units remained a concern. In order to mobilize support for MINUSMA, the Secretariat convened a force generation conference on 22 and 23 May during which a number of Member States announced pledges. A military capability study will

soon be conducted to assess requirements, possible adjustments and plan for future deployments.

French forces

43. In accordance with resolution 2295 (2016), the French forces continued to intervene in support of MINUSMA within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment.

B. Police

44. In its resolution 2295 (2016), the Security Council established a ceiling of up to 1,920 police personnel, which comprised 345 individual police officers and 1,575 formed police personnel. As at 26 May, 1,502 personnel had been deployed, or 78 per cent of its authorized strength, with 97 per cent of individual police officers (including 16 per cent of women) and 74 per cent formed police unit personnel (including 4 per cent of women). On 10 May, a formed police unit completed deployment to Ménaka. Two additional formed police units for Douentza, Mopti region, and Goundam, Timbuktu region, were still scheduled to deploy by the end of May. A special intervention team to support the Mission's crisis response, composed of 35 personnel, is scheduled to deploy in September. MINUSMA police continue to require 17 armoured personnel carriers, 12 armoured cars and an additional 12 individual police officers with specialized expertise, including in forensics, investigations, riverine police capacity, security sector reform, counter-terrorism, serious organized crime and drug trafficking.

C. Civilian personnel

45. As at 26 May, 87 per cent of all MINUSMA civilian staff had been deployed, including 88 per cent of international staff, 81 per cent of United Nations Volunteers and 86 per cent of national staff. Women held 26 per cent of the international posts, 32 per cent of the United Nations Volunteer positions and 19 per cent of the national staff posts.

D. Camp construction and securing supply routes

46. The construction of camps for formed police units in Douentza and Goundam were scheduled to be completed by the end of May and in Ménaka by the end of June. The operational base in Bamako is now 95 per cent completed, the Timbuktu integrated camp is 90 per cent completed and the Gao logistics hub is 92 per cent completed. The upgrade of the Mopti camp to also accommodate civilian personnel is ongoing, while its upgrade to accommodate the incoming quick reaction force is scheduled to be completed in June.

47. The newly established Cotonou-Niamey-Gao supply route was successfully tested with two sets of shipments between 30 March and 28 April. The Mission is conducting a feasibility assessment for the potential establishment of a transit camp facility in Niamey to use as a hub for troop and police rotations and new deployments, in anticipation of the two-year-long rehabilitation of the runway in Gao.

VIII. Safety and security of United Nations personnel

48. During the current reporting period, four security incidents involving United Nations civilian personnel occurred. One peacekeeper was killed during an attack on the MINUSMA camp in Timbuktu on 3 May and two others were killed in an ambush during a foot patrol near Aguelhok, in the Kidal region. There were 27 attacks against humanitarian actors.

49. Further to resolution 2295 (2016), MINUSMA has taken measures to enhance its information collection and analysis capacity in the face of a rapidly evolving situation and persistent attacks against peacekeepers. MINUSMA also continued to train its personnel on explosive hazards, strengthened explosives detection capacity in United Nations airport facilities and continued its efforts to reinforce the security of its camps. The Mission's capacity to conduct prompt medical and casualty evacuation remained constrained by the shortage of helicopters in all sectors.

IX. Conduct and discipline

50. There have been no new allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse since the previous report. The two allegations received in January and June 2016 are still pending investigation by the relevant troop-contributing countries.

X. Financial aspects

51. The budget proposal for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 amounting to \$1,077.6 million gross is currently before the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly for review and consideration. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of MINUSMA beyond 30 June 2017, the cost for maintaining the Mission until 30 June 2018 would be limited to the amounts approved by the General Assembly.

52. As at 24 May 2017, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for MINUSMA amounted to \$53.3 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to \$1,589.7 million.

53. The reimbursement of troop/formed police costs has been made for the period up to 31 January 2017, while the reimbursement of the costs of contingent-owned equipment has been made for the period up to 31 December 2016, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

XI. Observations and recommendations

54. Almost two years since the signing of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, and as the interim period draws to an end in June, Mali is once again at a turning point. I commend the Government of Mali, CMA and the Platform for their continued efforts to advance the peace process with the support of the international mediation team and the good offices of my Special Representative. I take note of the significant progress in the implementation of the interim political and security arrangements provided for in the Agreement despite divergences of views. Notwithstanding repeated delays, the completion of the establishment of the interim authorities in each of the five northern regions, with the last ones inaugurated in the Taoudenni and Timbuktu regions on 20 April, is commendable. I welcome this important development as a first step to the gradual restoration and extension of State authority in the northern regions.

55. Nonetheless, the gains made thus far towards the peace and stability of Mali have still not reached the stage where they are irreversible. Insecurity is spreading in Mali and across its borders, while ceasefire violations continue and institutional reforms stagnate. I therefore strongly urge all Malian stakeholders to redouble their efforts and collaborate in good faith towards the speedy and full implementation of the Agreement. The future of their country and the well-being of its people deserve nothing less. Failing to do so could seriously jeopardize the hard work and achievements made thus far, with dire consequences for the country and the region.
56. The signatory parties must capitalize on the momentum generated by the establishment of the interim authorities to now restore State authority throughout the country, including by re-establishing the rule of law, providing security and basic social services to the population and assisting in the recovery of the local economy, beginning with the swift launch of the mixed patrols in the Kidal and Timbuktu regions in the weeks ahead. I strongly urge the Government to seize this window of opportunity to reinstate inclusive and accountable institutions, including in the areas of justice and security, which are critical to gaining the confidence of all local communities and signatory armed groups in State institutions.
57. At this critical juncture, I call upon the signatory parties to agree on a clear vision for the future of the Agreement and its follow-up mechanisms, and to set a new timeline for its implementation. The signatory parties must translate their commitment to peace into concrete actions. Constructive dialogue, including through the permanent consultation framework to be activated by the High Representative of the President, is the only way to tackle differences and move forward. I also hope that the appointment of an independent observer as set forth in the Agreement will be expedited and will contribute to injecting a new dynamic into the monitoring of the implementation of the Agreement.
58. I was encouraged by the holding of the *conférence d'entente nationale* and the participation by many segments of Malian society in the critical discussions about the future of their country. I take note of their important recommendations for the charter for peace, unity and national reconciliation, which once again confirmed their desire for peace and stability. The development of the charter is a historic opportunity to address long-standing issues, including governance, accountability and the inclusion of women and youth. I strongly encourage the special commission in charge of drafting the charter to engage all Malian stakeholders in a dialogue with a genuine commitment to restoring peace and in a manner that promotes national reconciliation. I regret that, in spite of the substantial participation of women in the conference and the Mission's advocacy efforts, the new Government and the interim authorities that were established afterwards have a limited number of women representatives. I call upon all political actors to take into account the views of women, including in the interim authorities. I count on the Government to sincerely lead the implementation of the recommendations of the conference on behalf of all Malians.
59. The interim measures referred to above must be consolidated by longer-term institutional reforms, including the review of the Constitution, which would clarify the future of the Malian State. The absence of a comprehensive strategy for security sector reform, in particular, needs to be urgently addressed to allow for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants, as well as their integration, and the redeployment of the reconstituted Malian defence and security forces across the country. I call upon all political actors in Mali to build on the momentum attained at the *conférence d'entente nationale* to advance longer-term State reforms to build the foundations for sustainable peace and development.

60. It is my expectation and earnest hope that the revision of the Constitution will effectively take on board the recommendations of the *conférence d'entente nationale* and key provisions of the Agreement, notably those pertaining to the reorganization of the State to enhance its institutions. I note with concern the lack of consultations with Malian stakeholders on the revision of the Constitution before the adoption of a bill on that subject by the Council of Ministers. I urge the Government to give due consideration to the views expressed and achieve consensus and inclusiveness in this process before the referendum. I trust that the revised constitution will lay out a framework for institutional, security and justice reforms as stipulated in the Agreement.

61. As Mali enters into a new electoral cycle, it is of critical importance that these elections and the constitutional referendum contribute to the peace and stability of the country. I therefore remind the Government of its primary responsibility in this regard, and recall that the full implementation of the Agreement will facilitate creating the conditions for peaceful, inclusive, fair and transparent elections. Given the current security situation, I also urge the Government to do its utmost to create the conditions conducive to the participation of all Malians in these important polls. MINUSMA stands ready to provide the necessary support to national authorities to achieve this goal. I therefore recommend that the Security Council mandate MINUSMA to support the forthcoming electoral cycle and constitutional referendum, including through the good offices of my Special Representative and the provision of technical assistance and logistical support. I also call upon the international community to support the electoral process, including by contributing financially to the Support to Mali's Electoral Process Project managed by the United Nations Development Programme.

62. Despite the recent progress, considerable tasks remain to be accomplished to ensure that the provisions of the Agreement secure tangible results. The Mission's vigorous support for the follow-up mechanisms of the Agreement will continue to be essential, taking into account the role of the international mediation team and the regional dimension of the crisis. To do so, the good offices role of my Special Representative should be strongly supported to strengthen those follow-up mechanisms and the broader peace process, including the elections, by leveraging the Mission's capacity to facilitate dialogue, bring all stakeholders to the table, foster reconciliation and create space for the political process to unfold. The collective weight of the Security Council in this regard remains essential. I also count on the continued full support of regional partners, in particular the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States, as well as international development partners.

63. Time is of the essence. Progress at the political level has not yet translated into security gains on the ground. Violent extremist and terrorist groups have increased their area and tempo of operations over the past year in a bid to thwart the peace process, while new armed groups have emerged. Meanwhile, the fragmentation of the signatory armed groups fuelled by rivalries among northern communities has led to the creation of splinter armed groups. The deteriorating security situation in the central regions, including in the border areas with neighbouring countries, is of particular concern. A stronger emphasis needs to be placed on the protection of civilians, including reconciliation and preventing and mitigating violent extremism. I urge the Government to implement the integrated strategy for the central regions actively, taking into account the need for a multidimensional approach founded on the redeployment of accountable and inclusive State institutions that are capable of delivering basic social services, justice and security to the population.

64. The Mission's continued efforts to promote local conflict mitigation and reconciliation, as well as better community outreach in the centre and in the north

that responds to the needs of the local population, serve as a buffer against growing radicalization, facilitate the return of displaced populations and help to respond to the most urgent humanitarian needs. While attention must be paid to the centre of the country, ongoing measures to address insecurity in the north remain critical for the stability of the country.

65. I condemn in the strongest terms the unacceptable attacks against Malian, French and MINUSMA forces and civilians and signatory armed groups. I express my deepest condolences to the families of the victims, the Government of Mali and the Governments of the countries of the United Nations peacekeepers. I reiterate that attacks targeting United Nations peacekeepers constitute war crimes under international law and I call upon the Government to swiftly bring the perpetrators to justice. I encourage the Security Council to support me in taking the measures necessary for the safety and security of United Nations personnel in Mali, including using extraordinary administrative measures.

66. I note that drug trafficking and other criminal activities continue to pose significant challenges to the implementation of the Agreement and to the positions of armed groups. In order to address the negative impact of such criminal acts on the peace process, it is advisable to explore ways to counter illicit activities. In the meantime, the Security Council may wish to consider expanding the mandate of the Group of Experts of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities to increase its focus on new violent extremist and terrorist groups' activities in the Sahel with connection to Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb. I encourage MINUSMA to engage regional partners actively to strengthen coordination and increase coherence with existing development and stabilization initiatives in the Sahel to address the situation in Mali.

67. I remain seriously concerned with continued human rights violations and abuses committed by State actors and armed groups, among others. I strongly urge the Government to combat impunity effectively and strengthen internal accountability for its defence and security forces. MINUSMA remains committed to supporting transitional justice, including by continuing to assist the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and ensuring the establishment of the international commission of inquiry. However, the launch of the commission has proved to be challenging. I therefore recommend the Security Council to authorize MINUSMA to support the establishment and operations of the commission.

68. The United Nations alone cannot provide the support that Mali deserves. It is a collective effort. The United Nations therefore remains firmly committed to working closely with Malian stakeholders, the international mediation team and other partners to ensure the implementation of the Agreement and facilitate the broader peace process. I encourage the international community to disburse the funds pledged at the International Conference for the Economic Recovery and Development of Mali held in October 2015 and to the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan. These resources would help to address the needs of the population in conflict-affected areas while the Malian institutions gradually assume responsibility for stability. In order to further promote political commitment, ownership and accountability, the United Nations will continue to engage the Government of Mali to build on the benchmarks agreed upon in 2016 to establish a more formalized framework in support of the peace process. An enhanced and more holistic collaboration between regional and international partners and with the Government would help to further prioritize and monitor the implementation of those benchmarks. I therefore encourage MINUSMA to strengthen its cooperation with

international development partners, including international financial institutions and the European Union within the framework of their budgetary support for Mali.

69. The growing spillover of instability in Mali into its neighbours demonstrates the need for enhanced regional cooperation and ownership to address security threats. I therefore welcome the adoption of the concept of operations for the joint force of the G5 Sahel by the Peace and Security Council on 13 April, which I conveyed to the Security Council on 15 May. I take note of the Peace and Security Council's request for the Security Council to adopt a resolution that approves the deployment of the joint force and authorizes me to identify the modalities of sustainable and predictable financial, logistical and technical support to be provided to the joint force, including through MINUSMA. I recommend that the Security Council consider this request positively. I also recommend that the provision of liaison officers from member States of the G5 Sahel to MINUSMA envisaged in resolution 2295 (2016) be aligned with the concept of operations of the joint force to enhance coordination and intelligence sharing. Close coordination between Malian, French, G5 Sahel and MINUSMA forces, as well as the formalization of regional security cooperation, such as through a security compact, will be critical.

70. In this context, enhanced support for the reform of the Malian defence and security forces to enable its redeployment remains essential. To this end, I call upon the European Union Training Mission and the European Union Common Security and Defence Policy mission in Mali to continue their important contributions to the Malian defence and security forces and to further enhance coordination with MINUSMA. While efforts continue on the broader reform of the Malian forces, we must also accelerate efforts aimed at enhancing their operational effectiveness as quickly as possible to contribute to addressing current threats. I therefore recommend that MINUSMA enhance its partnership with the Malian defence and security forces to accelerate their operational effectiveness and redeployment throughout the country. This could include operational and logistical support, coordinated operations, mentoring and strengthened information sharing, medical evacuation, transportation and planning, among other initiatives.

71. In the light of the above, the Mission's contribution to achieving sustainable peace and stability in Mali remains essential. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of MINUSMA for a period of one year, that is until 30 June 2018. Streamlining and sequencing the implementation of the Mission's mandate in the light of the evolving political and security realities on the ground could generate greater progress. I therefore also recommend that the Security Council prioritize and strengthen the political and security tasks of MINUSMA, as outlined above. I further recommend that transition planning commence in earnest with a view to handing over relevant tasks to the United Nations country team based on comparative advantages and a mapping of capabilities. Meanwhile, the Mission is reviewing its priorities, posture and presence to ensure that it is best positioned to implement its mandate effectively, in particular the protection of civilians.

72. Since its inception, MINUSMA has faced severe capability gaps despite arduous efforts, constraining its capacity to fully implement its mandate. MINUSMA military and police forces have yet to reach the new ceiling authorized in resolution 2295 (2016). Of the 14 military helicopters deployed, only 11 are usable and the Mission is short of 88 armoured personnel carriers. I would emphasize that MINUSMA must have the resources required to implement its mandate in an asymmetric environment where terrorist groups and transnational criminal networks operate.

73. I addressed a force-generation conference convened by the Secretariat on 22 and 23 May to call upon troop-contributing countries to ensure that MINUSMA has greater and more predictable capabilities in the long term to implement its mandate and protect its personnel. I welcome the pledges made and call for their speedy deployment. I also urge the contribution of resources to fill remaining capability gaps, such as an attack helicopter unit, an airfield support unit and an intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance company. I encourage all contributing countries and bilateral donors to continue their efforts to ensure that all contingents have the equipment and pre-deployment training necessary to operate in this challenging environment, including to ensure full compliance with my zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and I reiterate my call for innovative measures and partnerships. Efforts should continue to standardize and regularize pre-deployment training for all contingents. I encourage the enhanced representation and deployment of women. Capacities alone, however, will not suffice. I therefore call upon contributing countries to ensure that their forces take a proactive, robust, pre-emptive posture without any caveats, and that they adhere to the highest standards of performance and conduct.

74. Lastly, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the unwavering commitment of the MINUSMA personnel, who, under the leadership of my Special Representative, continue to work in very difficult conditions to promote peace in Mali. I pay tribute to the troop- and police-contributing countries for their dedication to the cause of peace and for helping to stabilize the security situation under continued difficult conditions. I commend the members of the international mediation team led by Algeria for their sustained support for the Malian parties. I express my gratitude to the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union, bilateral partners, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as non-governmental organizations and all other partners, for their important contributions in support of peace and stability in Mali.

Annex I

[Original: French]

Benchmarks for monitoring the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali

Objectives	Progress indicators	State of implementation	Deadline	Comments
1. Political and institutional matters				
Significant progress in the implementation of an institutional architecture designed to guarantee the participation and inclusion of all Malian citizens and enable the restoration of State authority throughout the country				
1.1 Establish an institutional architecture based on the principle of free administration and increased representation of communities within national institutions	1.1.1 The interim authorities responsible for the administration of municipalities (communes), districts (cercles) and regions in the north are operational	Ongoing	2017	The interim authorities were installed in the five regions of the north on 20 April 2017
	1.1.2 The Government of Mali has established territorial communities, elected through universal suffrage and with extensive authority, by amending Act No. 93-008 on free administration and Act No. 2012-006 on the administrative organization of the territory	Ongoing	2017	The texts have been drafted but have not yet been approved
	1.1.3 For every region the Government has established a Regional Assembly, elected by direct universal suffrage, to which authorities and resources have been transferred	Ongoing	2017	Adoption of the new election law; the law on territorial communities is being drafted
1.2 Define the authorities of territorial communities by specifying their respective roles and responsibilities, and those of the State	1.2.1 The Government has ensured that each region is able to establish and manage collective infrastructure and basic social services	Implemented		
	1.2.2 Every region has developed an economic, social and cultural development plan and will be responsible for land management	Implemented		
	1.2.3 Every region is responsible for establishing and implementing a tax system suited to its economic structure and development objectives, in accordance with current legislation	Not implemented		

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>	<i>State of implementation</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2. Defence and security aspects				
Implementation and progressive functioning of inclusive defence and security forces that are accountable to citizens and comply with human rights and the rule of law, thereby strengthening national cohesion and contributing to the promotion of regional security				
2.1 Implement reform of the security and defence sectors	2.1.1 Decrees are adopted defining the make-up, role and operation of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, the Commission on Integration and the National Council for Security Sector Reform	Implemented		The decrees have been adopted by Cabinet
	2.1.2 The National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, the Commission on Integration and the National Council for Security Sector Reform are established in an inclusive manner and are operational	Implemented		All the commissions are operational
	2.1.3 The National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, the Commission on Integration and the National Council for Security Sector Reform have developed a new national vision of defence and security, taking relevant local, national and international factors into account	Ongoing		Completion expected
2.2 Implement cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes for combatants, in accordance with the guiding principles of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali and in keeping with international standards	2.2.1 The National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission has drawn up a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and cantonment programme, with the support of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and other partners	Implemented		The programme was validated in December 2016
	2.2.2 The Commission on Integration has set up a support programme which defines the measures necessary for the reintegration of ex-combatants and takes into account cross-cutting issues (gender, human rights and the protection of civilians)	Ongoing	First half of 2017	The integration benchmarks and quotas are still to be defined by the signatories

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>	<i>State of implementation</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2.3 Reconstitute and progressively redeploy defence and security forces throughout national territory	2.3.1 The Technical Commission on Security and the Operational Coordination Mechanism have submitted an implementation plan for security arrangements in the north, with the deployment of joint patrols to provide security for the cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process	Implemented		
	2.3.2 Under the aegis of the Operational Coordination Mechanism, joint units of combatants from signatory parties and the defence and security forces, including special counter-terrorist units, are operational and carrying out joint patrols that contribute to the restoration of security	Ongoing	First half of 2017	Start of the process in Gao
	2.3.3 The gradual redeployment throughout Mali of reconstituted defence and security forces is in effect and guarantees that security and public order are maintained			

3. Humanitarian assistance, socioeconomic and cultural development and the provision of basic social services

Establishment of structures and mechanisms designed to achieve inclusive, participatory and sustainable local development

3.1 Create the conditions necessary to facilitate the return, repatriation, resettlement and socioeconomic reintegration of all displaced persons and refugees; enable communities to benefit from peace dividends; and strengthen social cohesion and humanitarian assistance	3.1.1 Establishment of monitoring mechanisms for displaced persons and refugees, in accordance with regional and international instruments	Ongoing	Progress made:	
			- Identification of 30 return zones in 20 priority municipalities by the Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - Supply of provisions and allowances to the most vulnerable repatriated persons	

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>	<i>State of implementation</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	3.1.2 Neutral and impartial humanitarian assistance is delivered in areas impacted by the crisis to those most vulnerable (residents, returnees, displaced or repatriated persons), enhancing their means of subsistence and resilience	Ongoing		Progress made: - Launching in February 2017 of the Humanitarian Response Plan, with the contribution of more than 130 partners (United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations) - As at 30 April 2017, only 12.5 per cent of the humanitarian response plan, totalling \$293 million, had been financed - Completion in April 2017 of the multi-risk contingency plan for preparation and response to disasters
	3.1.3 With the support of humanitarian and development partners under the 2015-2017 emergency humanitarian plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, peace dividends are brought to communities in order to reduce socioeconomic disparities among regions, with increased access to basic services in the poorest regions	Ongoing		Progress made: - Design of a an "integrated approach" between MINUSMA, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to support the return of State authority in the region of Mopti, more specifically in the districts (cercles) of Bankass and Koro. This approach also includes a segment to support income-generating activities

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>	<i>State of implementation</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3.2 Mobilize the resources necessary to implement the specific development strategy for the northern regions of Mali	3.2.1 Establishment of a northern development zone with an Interregional Advisory Council, comprising representatives of Regional Assemblies, and with a specific development strategy relevant to the sociocultural and geographic realities and the climate of the region	Ongoing	The development zone's governance bodies will be established once the new regional councils have been established	Progress made: –Validation of the draft text –Starting in April 2017, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance has set up multidisciplinary committees to update and finalize the special development strategy for the north
	3.2.2 Establishment of a sustainable development fund, comprising the resources pledged during the International Conference for the Economic Recovery and Development of Mali, held in October 2015, with the support of technical and financial partners	Ongoing	2017	The text is still being drafted: refinement of the goals expected from the sustainable development fund
	3.2.3 Establishment of a regional development agency in each region for programme management and monitoring implementation of the commitments undertaken by the Government to benefit the regions, under the authority of the President of the Regional Assembly	Ongoing		The report of the annual conference of regional development agencies notes that all regional development agencies are operational (equipped with human, material and financial resources for their installation and activities)
	3.2.4 Programme agreements are concluded between the State and the regions for the implementation of multi-year investment programmes, with the participation of the territorial communities concerned	Ongoing	2016	Contract plans have been signed between the State and the regions of Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti. Only the one for Gao has yet to be signed

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>	<i>State of implementation</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4. Justice and reconciliation				
Prevent impunity and promote genuine national reconciliation by ensuring legal and judicial assistance and access through the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms and comprehensive justice sector reform, in accordance with international norms and standards				
4.1 Organize a national reconciliation conference on the underlying causes of the conflict	4.1.1 An inclusive national reconciliation conference on the underlying causes of the conflict is organized, with the support of the Agreement Monitoring Committee, to ensure genuine national reconciliation	Implemented	March 2017	The national reconciliation conference was held from 27 March to 2 April 2017
	4.1.2 A charter for peace, unity and national reconciliation is drawn up on the basis of consensus and based on the outcomes of the national reconciliation conference	Ongoing		On 3 May, the Chair of the national reconciliation conference was appointed Special Chair responsible for the drafting of the charter for peace, unity and national reconciliation and the mapping of all land in the Republic of Mali
4.2 Establish transitional justice mechanisms	4.2.1 The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission is operational and has regional offices throughout the country	Implemented		Progress made: –The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission is operational
		Ongoing		–Five regional offices out of six are open
	4.2.2 An international commission of inquiry is established and operational	Ongoing		

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>	<i>State of implementation</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Comments</i>
4.3 Reform the justice system and strengthen the rule of law in order to enhance traditional and informal justice mechanisms, improve access to justice for perpetrators and victims, and end impunity	4.3.1 The justice system is strengthened to improve access to justice for perpetrators and victims	Ongoing		The Government is continuing its efforts to strengthen the presence and effectiveness of the justice system throughout the country through such measures as the appointment of judges in the northern regions of the country, although it is still difficult for some of them to take up their positions owing to the security situation
	4.3.2 The perpetrators of human rights violations are prosecuted and convicted in accordance with international norms and standards	Ongoing		
	4.3.3 The victims of human rights violations, including sexual or gender-based violence, are treated fairly by the justice system, receive reparations and benefit from new judicial protection measures	Ongoing		
	4.3.4 Traditional and customary mechanisms are integrated into the justice system, without prejudice to the sovereign right of the State	Ongoing		

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Progress indicators</i>	<i>State of implementation</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	4.3.5 Institutions regulating and protecting specific rights, such as freedom of expression, of the press and of communication, are in place or strengthened and work effectively	Implemented		
	4.3.6 The Anti-Corruption and Financial Crime Commission is established	Implemented		

Annex II

**Military and police strength of the United Nations
Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
as at 20 May 2017**

Country	Military component (staff officers and units)			Police component								
				Individual police officers			Formed police units			Total police		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Armenia	1		1									
Austria	6		6									
Bangladesh	1 506	4	1 510				181		181	181		181
Belgium	18	1	19									
Benin	258		258	21	1	22	140		140	161	1	162
Bhutan	3		3									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2		2									
Burkina Faso	1 694	23	1 717	30	1	31	131	7	138	161	8	169
Burundi				9		9				9		9
Cambodia	338	7	345									
Cameroon				18		18				18		18
Chad	1 407	5	1 412	4	4	8				4	4	8
China	380	19	399									
Côte d'Ivoire	154	3	157	8	2	10				8	2	10
Czechia		1	1									
Denmark	3		3	9		9				9		9
Egypt	67		67	5		5	14		14	19		19
El Salvador	85	7	92									
Estonia	10		10									
Ethiopia	1		1									
Finland	5	1	6	7	2	9				7	2	9
France	22	1	23	9	1	10				9	1	10
Gambia	3		3									
Germany	526	14	540	12	4	16				12	4	16
Ghana	219		219									
Guinea	849	10	859	11	9	20				11	9	20
Guinea-Bissau	1		1									
Hungary				1		1				1		1
Indonesia	7		7									
Italy	1		1									
Jordan	1		1	5		5				5		5
Kenya	5	2	7									
Latvia	3		3									
Liberia	74	5	79									
Lithuania	5		5									
Madagascar				1		1				1		1

Country	Military component (staff officers and units)			Police component								
				Individual police officers			Formed police units			Total police		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Mauritania	5		5									
Nepal	148	3	151									
Netherlands	248	10	258	14	2	16				14	2	16
Niger	853	7	860	17	14	31				17	14	315
Nigeria	69	12	81	1		1	118	22	140	119	22	141
Norway	15	1	16									
Portugal	60	8	68									
Romania	1		1	7		7				7		7
Senegal	569	7	576	20		20	267	9	276	287	9	296
Sierra Leone	6		6									
Sri Lanka	7		7									
Sweden	173	19	192	6	3	9				6	3	9
Switzerland	6		6	2		2				2		2
Togo	913	26	939	2	8	10	266	13	279	268	21	289
Tunisia				54	2	56				54	2	56
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2		2									
United States of America	21	5	26									
Yemen	6		6	8		8				8		8
Total	10 756	201	10 957	281	53	334	1 117	51	1 168	1 398	104	1 502





Security Council

Distr.: General
12 June 2017
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 6 June 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence on observance of the ceasefire regime in the Syrian Arab Republic for the period 3-6 June 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) P. Illichev
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the letter dated 6 June 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

**Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of
Defence on observance of the ceasefire regime (3 June 2017)**

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported eight incidents of gunfire in the following governorates: four in Damascus, two in Hama, one in Aleppo and one in Ladhikiyah.

The Turkish representative office has reported six violations in the following governorates: two in Dar'a, two in Homs, one in Damascus and one in Idlib.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the terrorist groups Nusra Front and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, seven ceasefire agreements have been signed with Umm Jalal, Sihal, Tall Damni, Barisah, Furayji, Atinah and Lahlubah in Idlib governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,542.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime have continued with armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 219.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence on observance of the ceasefire regime (4 June 2017)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported 11 incidents of gunfire in the following governorates: 5 in Damascus, 4 in Hama and 2 in Ladhqiyyah.

The Turkish representative office has reported 10 violations in the following governorates: 4 in Dar'a, 3 in Aleppo, 2 in Damascus and 1 in Ladhqiyyah.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the terrorist groups Nusrah Front and ISIL.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out six humanitarian operations:

- In Aleppo City, five operations were carried out, during which 1.2 tons of food products were delivered to the local population
- In Ladhqiyyah governorate, one operation was carried out, during which 1.6 tons of food parcels were delivered to the local population.

The total weight of the humanitarian cargo was 2.8 tons.

Humanitarian aid was provided to 879 people.

In total, 1,305 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

During the humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours, Russian field medics provided medical assistance to 273 people.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, no ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process remains unchanged at 1,542.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime have continued with armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 219.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence on observance of the ceasefire regime (5 June 2017)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported eight incidents of gunfire: six in Damascus governorate and two in Hama governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported seven violations in the following governorates: three in Dar'a, three in Homs and one in Damascus.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the terrorist groups Nusrah Front and ISIL.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out three humanitarian operations in Aleppo city, delivering 3.6 tons of drinking water to the local population.

The total weight of the humanitarian cargo was 3.6 tons.

Humanitarian assistance was provided to 1,130 people.

In total, 1,308 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

During the humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours, Russian field medics provided medical assistance to 211 people.

One United Nations humanitarian operation was carried out: the Russian airline Abakan Air parachuted a total of 21 tons of humanitarian cargo near to the city of Dayr-al-Zawr.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, five ceasefire agreements have been signed with Tamani'ah, Abu Dali and Hamdaniyah in Idlib governorate; Rasm al-Shawli in Qunaytirah governorate; and Ahdaf in Damascus governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,547.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime have continued with armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 219.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence on observance of the ceasefire regime (6 June 2017)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported eight incidents of gunfire: five in Damascus governorate and three in Ladhikiyah governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported seven violations in the following governorates: three in Dar'a, three in Damascus and one in Ladhikiyah.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the terrorist groups Nusra Front and ISIL.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out three humanitarian operations in Aleppo city, delivering 3.6 tons of drinking water to the local population.

Humanitarian assistance was provided to 1,130 people.

In total, 1,311 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

During the humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours, Russian field medics provided medical assistance to 225 people.

Three United Nations humanitarian operations were carried out: two humanitarian convoys were sent from Ramtha (Jordan) to Tall al-Dhahab and Umm al-Mayadin in Dar'a governorate. The Russian airline Abakan Air parachuted a total of 21 tons of humanitarian cargo (food products) near to the city of Dayr-al-Zawr.

The International Committee of the Red Cross and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent sent one humanitarian convoy from a populated area of Aleppo to Afrin in Aleppo governorate.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, no ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process remains unchanged at 1,547.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime have continued with armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 219.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
7 June 2017

Original: English

Identical letters dated 6 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I am writing to inform you of Lebanese violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), as well as breaches of Israeli sovereignty during the months of March and April 2017. Comprehensive lists of these violations are contained in annexes I and II.

As outlined in the present letter, as well as in previous letters that I have sent, Lebanese violations of resolution 1701 (2006) are daily occurrences. Despite their visibility and frequency, the vast majority of these violations are consistently excluded from the reports of the Secretariat.

I trust that forthcoming reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) will reflect the ongoing violations and demand that the Lebanese Government abide by its commitment under the resolution.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Danny Danon**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



**Annex I to the identical letters dated 6 June 2017 from the
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

**Lebanese violations as reported by the Israel Defense Forces,
March 2017**

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1 March	0632 hours	One (1) man was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
2	1 March	0710 hours	Four (4) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B61(2).
3	1 March	0857 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B64(1).
4	1 March	0957 hours	Seven (7) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B48.
5	1 March	1313 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
6	1 March	1541 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP33(1).
7	1 March	2057 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
8	2 March	1012 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B46(1).
9	2 March	1209 hours	One (1) man was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
10	2 March	1620 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B66.
11	2 March	1637 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP11(3).
12	2 March	1713 hours	Three (3) people were observed throwing rocks towards the Blue Line in the vicinity of BP13.
13	3 March	1006 hours	Seven (7) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP17.
14	3 March	1530 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP31.
15	3 March	1531 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B75(A).
16	4 March	0709 hours	Six (6) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B61(1).
17	4 March	0935 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of AP265.
18	4 March	0957 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B69(1).

Abbreviations: AP, additional point; B, barrel; BP, boundary pillar; M, point on the Blue Line (marked after 2000); recce, reconnaissance; TP, technical post.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
19	4 March	1004 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B36.
20	4 March	1205 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP264.
21	4 March	1250 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B20(3).
22	4 March	1343 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B68.
23	4 March	1436 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
24	4 March	1500 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
25	4 March	1509 hours	Four (4) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B52(1).
26	4 March	1733 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B84.
27	4 March	2045 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
28	5 March	0634 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP13(2).
29	5 March	0654 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B90.
30	5 March	0641 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B66(2).
31	5 March	0657 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B50.
32	5 March	0725 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B51(1).
33	5 March	1315 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
34	5 March	1315 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
35	5 March	1619 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B50.
36	5 March	1627 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
37	5 March	1632 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
38	5 March	1635 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B59.
39	5 March	1655 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B66(2).
40	5 March	1706 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP13(2).
41	5 March	1721 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B52(2).
42	6 March	0640 hours	Six (6) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP30.
43	6 March	0642 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B22(3).
44	6 March	0700 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B13(2).
45	6 March	0745 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
46	6 March	1055 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
47	6 March	1156 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
48	6 March	1206 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
49	6 March	1240 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(2).
50	6 March	1439 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B34(3).
51	6 March	1450 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP33.
52	6 March	1458 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
53	6 March	1756 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
54	6 March	1757 hours	Four (4) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B83(1).
55	7 March	0610 hours	Four (4) armed men were observed in the vicinity of AP235.
56	7 March	0758 hours	Four (4) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B18(1).
57	7 March	0804 hours	Four (4) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
58	7 March	0817 hours	Four (4) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B63.
59	7 March	0938 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
60	7 March	0955 hours	Seven (7) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP34(1).
61	7 March	1025 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP11(1).
62	7 March	1252 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP235.
63	7 March	1401 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B74(1).
64	7 March	1445 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
65	7 March	1511 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
66	7 March	1545 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B60(1).
67	7 March	1640 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP36(2).

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
68	7 March	2049 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
69	7 March	2049 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP13.
70	8 March	0639 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B68.
71	8 March	0640 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of AP233.
72	8 March	0743 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP22(3).
73	8 March	0827 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
74	8 March	0922 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B32.
75	8 March	1007 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
76	8 March	1022 hours	Four (4) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B60.
77	8 March	1023 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
78	8 March	1047 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP33(1).
79	8 March	1113 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of M9.
80	8 March	1119 hours	Four (4) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B69.
81	8 March	1119 hours	Eight (8) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B69.
82	8 March	1203 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP4.
83	8 March	1225 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP7(1).
84	8 March	1400 hours	Four (4) people were observed throwing rocks towards Israeli territory in the vicinity of BP10/1.
85	8 March	1402 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP36(1).
86	8 March	1506 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
87	8 March	1515 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
88	8 March	2128 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
89	9 March	0658 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP22(3).

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
90	9 March	0704 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B51(1).
91	9 March	1025 hours	Four (4) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
92	9 March	1026 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B66.
93	9 March	1121 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B56(1).
94	9 March	1121 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
95	9 March	1206 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
96	9 March	1245 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B35(3).
97	9 March	1312 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
98	9 March	1908 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
99	9 March	2310 hours	A number of Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
100	10 March	0550 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B60.
101	10 March	0607 hours	Nine (9) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B68.
102	10 March	0624 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B66(2).
103	10 March	0629 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP13(2).
104	10 March	0634 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B51(1).
105	10 March	0654 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B32(3).
106	10 March	0655 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP22(3).
107	10 March	0839 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B20.
108	10 March	1028 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
109	10 March	1042 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
110	10 March	1119 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP10(1).
111	10 March	1352 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B75(A).
112	10 March	1358 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12/1.
113	10 March	1413 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP37.
114	10 March	1509 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B20.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
115	10 March	1535 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP20.
116	11 March	0628 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
117	11 March	0639 hours	Five (5) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B68.
118	11 March	0644 hours	Six (6) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B61(2).
119	11 March	0806 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
120	11 March	0840 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B29.
121	11 March	0900 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13.
122	11 March	0942 hours	Four (4) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B28.
123	11 March	1141 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP264.
124	11 March	1232 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B52.
125	11 March	2006 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
126	11 March	2144 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
127	12 March	0929 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B66.
128	12 March	1108 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B64.
129	12 March	1151 hours	Three (3) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B60.
130	12 March	1602 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12(1).
131	12 March	1902 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
132	12 March	1902 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
133	13 March	0934 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B62(2).
134	13 March	0944 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B64.
135	13 March	1123 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
136	13 March	1251 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP7/1.
137	13 March	1307 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
138	13 March	1425 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
139	13 March	1556 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of BP31(1).
140	13 March	1903 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(2).
141	13 March	1903 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP13(2).
142	14 March	1010 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
143	14 March	1119 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B66.
144	14 March	1352 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
145	14 March	1530 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12/1.
146	14 March	1614 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
147	15 March	0606 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B68.
148	15 March	0652 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B22(3).
149	15 March	0915 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B64.
150	15 March	1150 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B32.
151	15 March	1310 hour	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B66.
152	15 March	1335 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B59.
153	15 March	1822 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B12/1.
154	16 March	0956 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP189.
155	16 March	1011 hours	Four (4) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
156	16 March	1105 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP22(3).
157	16 March	1145 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP306.
158	16 March	1155 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
159	16 March	1155 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
160	16 March	1155 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
161	16 March	1342 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B32.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
162	16 March	1345 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B59.
163	16 March	1403 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
164	16 March	1440 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B64(1).
165	16 March	1708 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
166	16 March	2105 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
167	17 March	0614 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP31.
168	17 March	1016 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
169	17 March	1100 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
170	17 March	1135 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP30.
171	17 March	1157 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
172	17 March	1439 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
173	17 March	1600 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B66.
174	17 March	1625 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B65.
175	17 March	1635 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP22(1).
176	17 March	2044 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
177	17 March	2044 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
178	17 March	2149 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
179	17 March	2149 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
180	18 March	0730 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B51(1).
181	18 March	0946 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
182	18 March	1035 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
183	18 March	1035 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B74.
184	18 March	1522 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B19.
185	18 March	1545 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B51(1).
186	18 March	2253 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
187	18 March	2253 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
188	19 March	0603 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B66(2).
189	19 March	1215 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Wazzani.
190	19 March	1220 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
191	19 March	1259 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B56.
192	19 March	1430 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(2).
193	19 March	1530 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B66(2).
194	19 March	2142 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
195	20 March	0752 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B51(1).
196	20 March	0842 hours	Three (3) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
197	20 March	1426 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12(1).
198	20 March	1451 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
199	20 March	1451 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13.
200	21 March	0818 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B68.
201	21 March	0928 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP38(3).
202	21 March	1000 hours	Eight (8) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B72(1).
203	21 March	1200 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP416.
204	21 March	1207 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP264.
205	21 March	1507 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B70.
206	21 March	1943 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
207	21 March	1945 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
208	22 March	1040 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12/1.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
209	22 March	1143 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B32.
210	22 March	1249 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B34.
211	22 March	1420 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B72(1).
212	22 March	1655 hours	Four (4) people were observed throwing rocks towards the Blue Line in the vicinity of B84.
213	23 March	0109 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B30.
214	23 March	0738 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B51.
215	23 March	0807 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B68.
216	23 March	0843 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
217	23 March	1024 hours	Six (6) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B56(1).
218	23 March	1115 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP5(1).
219	23 March	1306 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
220	23 March	1610 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B72(1).
221	23 March	1633 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B68.
222	23 March	1705 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
223	23 March	1755 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B75(1).
224	23 March	1917 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
225	23 March	1917 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
226	24 March	0613 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(2).
227	24 March	0613 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP13(2).
228	24 March	0701 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP51.
229	24 March	1129 hours	Eight (8) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP35(1).
230	24 March	1135 hours	Six (6) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
231	24 March	1144 hours	Six (6) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B78 (road).
232	24 March	1240 hours	Six (6) people were observed throwing rocks towards the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
233	24 March	1424 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
234	24 March	1602 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
235	24 March	1735 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
236	24 March	1800 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
237	24 March	2004 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
238	25 March	0257 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
239	25 March	0257 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
240	25 March	0740 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B66(2).
241	25 March	0800 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP35(1).
242	25 March	1010 hours	Six (6) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of BP4/1.
243	25 March	1109 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B21(2).
244	25 March	1151 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
245	25 March	1459 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
246	25 March	1629 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
247	25 March	1935 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
248	25 March	2240 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
249	26 March	1030 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B59(2).
250	26 March	1323 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
251	26 March	1543 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
252	26 March	1629 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
253	26 March	1707 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
254	26 March	1825 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastrah.
255	27 March	1040 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of BP31(1).
256	27 March	1115 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B35(1).
257	27 March	1202 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP30.
258	27 March	1437 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP2.
259	27 March	1439 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12.
260	27 March	1445 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastrah.
261	27 March	1658 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
262	27 March	1825 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
263	28 March	0700 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP22.
264	28 March	0956 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B32(2).
265	28 March	1043 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B32(1).
266	28 March	1050 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B75(A).
267	28 March	1115 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
268	28 March	1149 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
269	28 March	1249 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
270	28 March	1410 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastrah.
271	28 March	1546 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP36(2).

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
272	28 March	1750 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
273	28 March	1805 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B93.
274	28 March	1917 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
275	28 March	1917 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
276	29 March	0754 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B21(1).
277	29 March	0821 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B32(2).
278	29 March	0936 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP31.
279	29 March	1039 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP388.
280	29 March	1213 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
281	29 March	1339 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B22(3).
282	29 March	1720 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP33(1).
283	29 March	1919 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
284	30 March	0707 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B51(1).
285	30 March	1004 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
286	30 March	1008 hours	Seven (7) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B35.
287	30 March	1211 hours	Eight (8) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP34.
288	30 March	1223 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP4(3).
289	30 March	1545 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B66(1).
290	30 March	1815 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
291	30 March	1815 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
292	31 March	0837 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B32.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
293	31 March	1035 hours	Seven (7) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP35(1).
294	31 March	1231 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
295	31 March	1336 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
296	31 March	1647 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP35(1).
297	31 March	1930 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).

Annex II to the identical letters dated 6 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Lebanese violations as reported by the Israel Defense Forces, April 2017

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1 April	0630 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B68.
2	1 April	0755 hours	Six (6) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B67(1).
3	1 April	0905 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
4	1 April	1250 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B20.
5	1 April	1527 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
6	1 April	1919 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
7	2 April	0914 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
8	2 April	1240 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B68.
9	2 April	1303 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B76.
10	2 April	1838 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
11	2 April	2029 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
12	2 April	2325 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
13	3 April	0830 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
14	3 April	0927 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of AP235.
15	3 April	1011 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of AP416.
16	3 April	1035 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
17	3 April	1114 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B95.
18	3 April	1228 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).

Abbreviations: AP, additional point; B, barrel; BP, boundary pillar; M, point on the Blue Line (marked after 2000); recce, reconnaissance; TP, technical post.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
19	4 April	0720 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP35(2).
20	4 April	1038 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
21	4 April	1149 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B25(3).
22	4 April	1155 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
23	4 April	1250 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12(1).
24	4 April	1230 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
25	4 April	1308 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
26	4 April	1317 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
27	4 April	1420 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B12(1).
28	4 April	1516 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B38(1).
29	4 April	1655 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
30	4 April	1707 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
31	5 April	0715 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP36.
32	5 April	0751 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
33	5 April	1403 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
34	5 April	1318 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
35	5 April	1644 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP33(1).
36	5 April	1248 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP184.
37	5 April	1720 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B61(1).
38	5 April	1925 hours	Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
39	6 April	0954 hours	Nine (9) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP22(3).

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
40	6 April	1005 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP33(B).
41	6 April	1050 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
42	6 April	1213 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B6(1).
43	6 April	1804 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
44	6 April	1922 hours	Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
45	7 April	0721 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP35(2).
46	7 April	1450 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12(1).
47	7 April	1618 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B31(1).
48	7 April	1701 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
49	7 April	1622 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B33.
50	7 April	1+ 2226 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B13(1).
51	7 April	1+ 2226 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B13(1).
52	8 April	0750 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B59(1).
53	8 April	0830 hours	Four (4) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP35(2).
54	8 April	1012 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12(1).
55	8 April	1112 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP264.
56	8 April	1158 hours	Eight (8) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP31.
57	8 April	1220 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B11.
58	8 April	1553 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
59	8 April	1632 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B32.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
60	9 April	1117 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B60.
61	9 April	1235 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
62	9 April	1245 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B75(1).
63	9 April	1811 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
64	9 April	1900 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastrah.
65	9 April	2026 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
66	9 April	2233 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Bastrah.
67	10 April	0647 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP35(2).
68	10 April	1231 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
69	10 April	1250 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B6(1).
70	10 April	1300 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(2).
71	10 April	1522 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastrah.
72	10 April	1440 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12/1.
73	10 April	1545 hours	Six (6) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP36(2).
74	10 April	1610 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B32(2).
75	10 April	1724 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
76	11 April	0730 hours	Three (3) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastrah.
77	11 April	1054 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP35(1).
78	11 April	1121 hours	Nine (9) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B74.
79	11 April	1125 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
80	11 April	1150 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP35.
81	11 April	1340 hours	Ten (10) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B71(1).
82	11 April	1340 hours	Ten (10) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B71(1).
83	11 April	1246 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12(1).
84	11 April	1411 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP390.
85	11 April	1536 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
86	11 April	1730 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B84.
87	11 April	2122 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
88	12 April	0655 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B68.
89	12 April	0915 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
90	12 April	1019 hours	Six (6) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B60.
91	12 April	1055 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
92	12 April	1839 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
93	12 April	1839 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
94	13 April	0848 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B59.
95	13 April	1056 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
96	13 April	1058 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B76.
97	13 April	1244 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP169.
98	13 April	1407 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
99	13 April	1448 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
100	13 April	1501 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
101	13 April	1740 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
102	13 April	1840 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
103	14 April	0621 hours	Five (5) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B66(2).
104	14 April	0804 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B60.
105	14 April	0821 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B64(1).
106	14 April	0839 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
107	14 April	1129 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B66(1)A.
108	14 April	1130 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
109	14 April	1210 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B65.
110	14 April	1245 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
111	14 April	1300 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B65.
112	14 April	1400 hours	Eight (8) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B72.
113	14 April	1540 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
114	14 April	1835 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
115	14 April	1850 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
116	15 April	0710 hours	Four (4) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Wazzani.
117	15 April	0715 hours	Five (5) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B66(2).
118	15 April	1119 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
119	15 April	1133 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastrah.
120	15 April	1343 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
121	15 April	1914 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B66(2).
122	16 April	0635 hours	Five (5) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B66(1).
123	16 April	0713 hours	Four (4) armed men were observed in the vicinity of AP567(2).
124	16 April	0728 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B68.
125	16 April	0804 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B59(1).
126	16 April	0825 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP30(1).
127	16 April	0843 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP35(2).

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
128	16 April	1243 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastrah.
129	16 April	1701 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
130	16 April	1715 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B68.
131	16 April	1830 hours	Five (5) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B66(1)A.
132	17 April	0657 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP12(1).
133	17 April	0800 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
134	17 April	1153 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP7/1.
135	17 April	1224 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastrah.
136	17 April	1240 hours	Seven (7) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP35(2).
137	17 April	1547 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12.
138	17 April	1745 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP30(1).
139	17 April	2155 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of BP13(1).
140	18 April	1010 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
141	18 April	1135 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
142	18 April	1252 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B64(1).
143	18 April	1314 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
144	18 April	1315 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastrah.
145	18 April	1321 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B59.
146	18 April	1425 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
147	18 April	1452 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP5.
148	18 April	1736 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B59.
149	18 April	1747 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP5.
150	18 April	2107 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP5.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
151	18 April	2315 hours	Two (2) civilians were observed throwing stones at the technical fence in the vicinity of TP37(1).
152	19 April	0630 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B66(2).
153	19 April	0656 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B51(1).
154	19 April	0657 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B68.
155	19 April	0739 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B20(2).
156	19 April	1011 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B42.
157	19 April	1054 hours	Seven (7) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP10/1.
158	19 April	1544 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B75(A).
159	19 April	1552 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
160	19 April	1610 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B64.
161	20 April	0614 hours	Three (3) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of TP35(2).
162	20 April	0634 hours	Five (5) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B66(2).
163	20 April	0717 hours	Four (4) armed men were observed in the vicinity of AP567(2).
164	20 April	0846 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B18(1).
165	20 April	0950 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B32.
166	20 April	1015 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B18(3).
167	20 April	1050 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastrah.
168	20 April	1100 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
169	20 April	1128 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastrah.
170	20 April	1203 hours	Four (4) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastrah.
171	20 April	1222 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B37(1).
172	20 April	1248 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
173	20 April	1425 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B38(1).

Number	Date	Time	Description
174	20 April	1 + 2315 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
175	21 April	0624 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B18(3).
176	21 April	0805 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B18(3).
177	21 April	0823 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B18(3).
178	21 April	1130 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
179	21 April	1415 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
180	21 April	1750 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
181	22 April	0627 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B58(1).
182	22 April	0718 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of AP567(2).
183	22 April	1007 hours	Eleven (11) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP33(1).
184	22 April	1356 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
185	22 April	1358 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of AP264.
186	22 April	1430 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B68.
187	22 April	1749 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of M9.
188	22 April	1917 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
189	23 April	0033 hours	Three (3) people were observed throwing rocks at the technical fence in the vicinity of B82(2).
190	23 April	0725 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B32.
191	23 April	0726 hours	Three (3) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B60.
192	23 April	1359 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
193	23 April	1426 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B36.
194	23 April	1650 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP35(1).
195	23 April	1657 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of B72.
196	23 April	1706 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
197	23 April	1745 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B20(1).
198	23 April	1843 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B12.
199	23 April	2205 hours	One (1) person was observed throwing rocks at the technical fence in the vicinity of TP37(1).
200	24 April	1017 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B59(1).
201	24 April	1111 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
202	24 April	1114 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP2.
203	24 April	1202 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B32.
204	24 April	1254 hours	Eight (8) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B78.
205	24 April	1307 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Bastrah.
206	24 April	1441 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
207	24 April	1643 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12(1).
208	24 April	1731 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
209	24 April	1842 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B32.
210	25 April	0709 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of BP13(2).
211	25 April	0811 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of Bastrah.
212	25 April	1139 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
213	25 April	1152 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B32.
214	25 April	1205 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12(1).
215	25 April	1233 hours	Eight (8) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B88(1).
216	25 April	1241 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP23(1).
217	25 April	1246 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B21(2).

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
218	25 April	1339 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP6.
219	25 April	1425 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP36(2).
220	25 April	1518 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of Wazzani.
221	25 April	1703 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
222	25 April	1720 hours	Eight (8) people were observed throwing rocks at the technical fence in the vicinity of B88(1)
223	25 April	1727 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
224	25 April	1756 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B61(1).
225	26 April	0742 hours	Five (5) armed men were observed in the vicinity of M9.
226	26 April	0809 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
227	26 April	0940 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B61.
228	26 April	1010 hours	Nine (9) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B62(2).
229	26 April	1016 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
230	26 April	1217 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP23(1).
231	26 April	1351 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
232	26 April	1500 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
233	26 April	1724 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B64.
234	26 April	1828 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
235	27 April	1215 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12.
236	27 April	1240 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B63.
237	27 April	1300 hours	Three (3) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).
238	27 April	1807 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
239	27 April	1943 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
240	28 April	0831 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
241	28 April	0920 hours	Two (2) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B59(1).
242	28 April	0950 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of B64(1).
243	28 April	1121 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
244	28 April	1202 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
245	28 April	1234 hours	Five (5) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
246	28 April	1440 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
247	28 April	1440 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
248	28 April	1600 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP11(1).
249	28 April	1902 hours	Five (5) armed men were observed in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
250	29 April	0613 hours	Three (3) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B68(1).
251	29 April	0858 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of AP567(2).
252	29 April	0957 hours	One (1) Hizbullah militant was observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
253	29 April	1243 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP12.
254	29 April	1316 hours	Six (6) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of TP35(1).
255	29 April	1350 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
256	29 April	1532 hours	Six (6) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of B74.
257	29 April	1759 hours	Two (2) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13.
258	30 April	0600 hours	Five (5) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B66(2).
259	30 April	0604 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of M7.
260	30 April	0727 hours	Six (6) armed men were observed in the vicinity of AP567(2).

<i>Number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
261	30 April	0752 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B64(1).
262	30 April	0800 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B66.
263	30 April	1000 hours	One (1) armed man was observed in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
264	30 April	1445 hours	One (1) person was observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Mount Dov.
265	30 April	1539 hours	Five (5) people were observed crossing the Blue Line in the vicinity of Kfar Shuba.
266	30 April	1815 hours	Two (2) armed men were observed in the vicinity of B68(1).
267	30 April	2147 hours	Four (4) Hizbullah militants were observed performing a military recce in the vicinity of BP13(1).

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
8 June 2017
English
Original: Spanish

**Identical letters dated 7 June 2017 from the Permanent
Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to attach herewith the letter in which the President of the Republic of Colombia, Juan Manuel Santos Calderón, requests, on behalf of the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia — People's Army (FARC-EP), the establishment of a second special political mission under the terms indicated therein (see annex). I should be grateful if you would transmit the attached letter to the members of the Security Council and have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) María Emma Mejía
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the identical letters dated 7 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Identical letters dated 5 June 2017 from the President of Colombia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The signing of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace, on 24 November 2016 in Bogotá, was the result of a long and complex process of negotiations between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia — People's Army (FARC-EP). In addition, it marked the start of another process that is no less difficult: that of implementing the agreements reached.

The support of the international community and, in particular, of the United Nations through the special political mission, has been instrumental in ensuring full compliance with the agreement reached between the parties concerning the monitoring and verification of the bilateral and definitive ceasefire and cessation of hostilities, and the laying down of arms.

During their visit to Colombia on 4 and 5 May 2017, the members of the Security Council witnessed the full commitment of both the national Government and FARC-EP guerillas to comply with the agreements reached. In addition, they confirmed their firm support for the process and noted the initial progress made and the difficulties encountered in implementing the agreements. As you know, 1 December 2016, day D+1, marked the start of the 180-day timeline set out in the item entitled "End of the conflict", which establishes the procedures for FARC-EP members to gather in the local camps and lay down their weapons. On 29 May 2017 the parties agreed to extend the deadline for the surrender of individual weapons to 20 June 2017.

Under item 6.3.3 of the Final Agreement, the national Government and FARC-EP agreed to request the United Nations to establish a second special political mission. In accordance with the mandate set forth in that item, the mission's mandate will include verifying the reintegration of FARC-EP members into political, economic and social life and the implementation of personal and collective security and protection measures, and comprehensive security and protection programmes for the communities and organizations in the territories.

According to the Agreement, the verification mission will remain in operation for a period of three years, renewable if necessary. It will be of a political nature and will encompass both regional and local verification.

Taking into account that the process of reintegrating FARC-EP members into civilian life will begin in July, the parties are requesting the Security Council to establish the verification mission by 10 July 2017.

The mission will engage in dialogue with relevant bodies and agencies, in particular with the Commission for Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of Implementation of the Final Agreement, the National Reintegration Council and the National Commission on Security Guarantees.

I am confident that, as has been the case with the current Mission, the firm support of the United Nations for Colombia will be instrumental to ensuring that our process — which is unprecedented in terms of comprehensiveness, complexity and

scope — will continue to be implemented as agreed between the parties and will reach a successful conclusion.

On behalf of the people of Colombia, I take this opportunity to reiterate to the members of the Security Council, and to all States Members of the United Nations, our gratitude for the support shown for the Colombian peace process.

(Signed) Juan Manuel **Santos Calderón**
